Pants-Ricaque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who faver us with manus-ripts for publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos .

The Democratic Programme.

I.-The Chicago platform, which was beaten in bad times and has not the ghost of a shadow of the suspleion of a chance of winning in good times. II. Anti-imperialism. Hissed off the

boards before it gets on.

III. Anti-Trust. Brother of the great Money Trust or Gold Standard Trust, which did not frighten the country in 1800. There are no polities in Trusts. The Fifty-third Congress, Democratic, didn't move a finger against Trusts. Republican Legislatures have been just as active, and fruitlessly active, against Trusts as Democratic Leg-Islatures. The Federal law against Trusts bears the name of a Republican. Demoerats are just as much engaged in the existing Trusts as Republicans are. In fact, Trusts are no more Republican, and no less Democratic, than partnerships are. Finally, even granting that Trusts are the unpardonable sin and most diabolic deviltry of the Money Devil, how does it happen that the country is at the present time in such remarkably fine shape?

Warmed-over issues that there was no demand for in 1896; an issue that is setis the Democratic programme

Why the Next Speaker Must Be an Administration Man.

Now we come to stirring times in the great political campaign of 1809, the campaign for election to the office which Speaker REED has described as the second post of power and importance in the United States Government

The contest is narrowing to three or four candidates by the natural process of elimination and rejection on account of manifest unavailability. This is not to say that a dark horse may not win the race; or that a triangular deadlock between the supporters of Mr. HOPKINS and Gen. HENDERSON and Mr. SHERMAN, for instance, may not result in a redistribution of forces and a now unforeseen combination which will keep all three of these gentlemen in their present field of usefulness and put somealways possible. Nevertheless, as matters stand to-day, the probabilities are strongly In favor of the election of one of the three candidates mentioned.

They are all in the fight to stay. Their friends are in earnest. Their respective vigor. None of them is losing any points through indifference or stupidity. It is going to be an interesting contest, of the square, manly, good-natured, earnest, ealthy, American sort, and may the best

But it should be understood distinctly by every Republican Congressman whose vote will help to determine the result in December, that the best man for Speaker is not the best because he is an Easterner or oth-southwest-by-westerner.

The points of the compass have nothing to do with the question of qualification. Let all thoughts to the contrary perish before they are uttered. Cut out of the campaign, for heaven's sake, gentlemen, ail foolish talk about the interests of the West. prof any other section, in the election and possession of a Speaker. The interests of the Republicans of every section are precisely the same; and the general political situation is such that these common interests, ubiquitous as regards geography and the map, are as plain as daylight.

The next Republican Speaker must be an Administration man ; not an obstructionist of the Administration policy, or an obstacle in the way of its fulfilment, or a reviser and censor of executive policy, but an Administration Republican. That is the main thing, the one thing, the

only thing, personal fitness being equal, which should determine the choice of the next Speaker.

Why? Not because it is the duty or desire or intention of the McKinley Adminisration to interfere in the organization of e House, or to dictate to Congress in any pect as to legislation, or to arrogate o itself the functions of the co-ordinate department of the Government; but simply because what we call the Administration policy with regard to the fruits of the war is the Republican policy and the American policy, by an overwhelming and unmistakable and invincible majority, and no other policy must be represented for the next two years in the Speaker's chair.

The Truce Is Ended.

The agreement formally ratified at the Byracuse Convention between the two factions of the Democratic party of New York in September, 1898 between the radical and outspoken Bryan faction and the Demoerats of the old regime-was in the nature of a political truce. It was clear at that time that the only hope of electing VAN WYCK Governor was dependent upon the show of a united front to the victorious Republican enemy. Success in this State in the name of Bryanism was out of the question; the need of money for the expenses of the campaign was urgent and Important, and many of the Silverites who had emerged with some success in 1896 were candidates in sections of the State in which the "Gold Democrats" were numerous and important. The capture or loss of the Legislature, too, was a matter of moment, the more so since that Legisleture would either return or replace with a Republican Senator MURPHY, whose alleglance to the Chicago platform had been shown to be unconditional. Every ordinary consideration of politics contributed therefore to an agreement between the two factions of New York Democrats to bury.

for a time at least, their disagreement. The outcome of the last year's election, however, established definitely the position of the two parties, Republican and Democratic, toward each other. New York has become, and now seems likely to remain, a Republican State. Whatever success came to Democratic candidates was in these districts

while in the agricultural districts of the State, among the farmers, the compromise worked disaster. The result of the contest was a renewed illustration of the fact that Lord KITCHENER, and heartily approves of agreements based on evasions of essential principles of party faith seldom work. The lemonstration was complete in New York that defeat awaited the New York Democracy, when silent as to the salient issues in 1808 as well as when obstreperous concerning them as in 1896. The adverse majority was less in 1896, but it was still an adverse

majority. The occasion of the truce of 1898 having passed, the factional battle among the Democrats of this State has reopened. And candor compels the admission that the Honest Money Democrats, so-called, have now become less influential in Democratic counsels than they were before partly as the result of last year's defeat and partly on account of other causes The most conspicuous and important figure n the Democratic fight for traditional party principles in 1896, Roswell P. FLOWER, has died. The organizer and standard-bearer of the Honest Money Democrats of New York, their candidate for Governor in the fight of 1896, DANIEL G. GRIFFIN, has died also, and others prominent in that movement have either yielded to the blandishments of the "regular organ ization" or have recognized the fact that the great defender of the nation's prosperity and growth and happiness is, and for a long time will be, the Republican party. They have joined it.

And while these defections have been going on the zealous and rampant Bryanites have taken courage from the calamities upon which, politically, they may be said to thrive, and are as strong, if not stronger, than they were two years ago and they are strengthened further by the manifest proof given six months ago that the Democratic party in New York cannot by the most serious concessions to the Honest Money men win in this State against the Republicans, and that an adherence to fruits of whatever triumph is won by the party without New York.

Under these circumstances it need occasion no surprise that there is a considerable revival of the radical Democrats of New York, one of the earliest signs of which was the Jeffersonian dinner, and another is the determination of some of the Silverites to establish their own organization in New York. There is already talk of 'primary contests" in some of the Assembly districts of New York and of a veritable contesting New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention of 1900.

Lord Rosebery's Platform.

Although the Earl of ROSEBERY, the sucessor of Mr. GLADSTONE as Prime Minister, professes to have withdrawn from polities, he has missed of late no opportunity of expounding his views of the political situation. The inference is that, if the Libbody else in the Speaker's chair. That is | erals should happen to call upon him to resume the leadership of their party, they will find him ready to listen. As it is possible. that such an invitation may be issued, his ideas are of some importance, not only to his native land, but to those countries which have close relations with Great canvasses for votes are conducted with Britain. We find them set forth at length in the reports of two speeches which were recently made by him in London.

It was at the house dinner of the City of London Liberal Club that Lord ROSEBERY gave the fullest explanation of the programme which he thought the Liberal party should adopt, if it wished to regain preponderance in the House of Commons. The programme included negative as well as affirmative features. He did not, it seems, specifically demand the exclusion from the Westerner or a Northeasterner or a platform of the Home Rule plank, but he ald that an essential condition of success was the reconstitution of the Liberal party on the basis which it occupied before 1886. As previously to the year named the Liberals had officially and repeatedly pronounced against Ireland's desire for a separate Legislature, and as, in all other particulars, the Liberals still retain the platform on which they stood in 1885, the implication that Home Rule must be dropped is obvious. Lord Rose-BERY did not undertake to show how the Liberal party could obtain control of the House of Commons if the eighty votes now possessed by the Irish Nationalists were thrown against them. It is true that n 1880 Mr. GLADSTONE secured a majority of about 100 over Conservatives and Home Rulers combined. In that Parliament. however, Mr. PARNELL had only some thirty-five supporters; had that number been swollen to eighty-six, as it was in the next Parliament, Mr. GLADSTONE would have found the place of Premier untenable without some such concession to the wishes of Ireland as he subsequently made.

It is, in truth, inconceivable, unless the question whether Ritualism shall be tolerated should bring about a coalition under Liberal leadership between the Dissenters and a large majority of the adherents of the Anglian Communion, that the Liberals should obtain a working majority in both Houses of Parliament over the Conservatives and the Irish Nationalists put together. The negative feature, therefore, of Lord Rose-BERY's programme will be discarded by far-sighted Liberals as impracticable. It may be, indeed, that less stress will be laid upon Home Rule by speakers before Engish constituencies than upon some other issue, but Home Rule must continue to figure in the Liberal platform, and, should the Liberals recover power, they must honestly endeavor to embody it in law.

To the positive feature of his programme, to wit, imperialism, Lord Rose-RERY did not attribute absolute novelty, but he insisted that it should be carefully de fined and urged with peculiar emphasis He maintains that, even in 1886, the so cailed Little Englanders were few and far between, and it is a fact that at present their sole inflexible representative among Liberals in Parliament is Mr. John Morley who, like Lord Rosebery, professes to have renounced any active part in party politics Admitting, however, that imperialism is no new thing to British Liberals, and that almost everybody in England is an imperialist now, one cannot but ask upon what ground Lord Roseberr can hope to supersede Lord Salisbuny or Mr. Cham-BERLAIN as the official bearer of the iniperialistic standard. His answer is that he defines imperialism differently, and that, within the limits of his definition, he would carry it further. What he wants, he says, is a sane, as distinguished from a wildcat, imperialism, and a sane imperialism, he contends, is nothing but a larger patriotism. It is a patriotism which is bounded, not by the British islands, but by the limits of the British Empire. He does not explain when imperialism ceases to be sane and becomes wildcat, nor goes he intimate in

he regards the occupation of Egypt and the recovery of the Soudan as a thoroughly sane transaction, for he eulogizes Gen. commander.

No doubt, Lord Rosenery would have pointed out, if he could, some act of Lord SAL-ISBURY'S which might seem to deserve the stigma of wildcat imperialism, for, thus, he would have brought out sharply an alleged distinction, and have justified his own mplied pretensions to leadership. But, while, so far as any definite imputation is concerned, the sanity of Lord Salisbury's imperialism is undisputed, Lord Rosg-BERY averred that the Premier does not carry it far enough in a certain direction. That is to say, he does not do enough for the colonies, and is even disposed to sacrifice colonial interests to the interests of the British Islands. Proceeding to give proofs of this assertion, Lord ROSEBERY denounced the Chancellor of the Exchequer's proposal to lay an import duty upon the produce of Australian vineyards, and he deprecated also the refusal to make to the projected Pacific cable line such a contribution as the Governments of Australia and of Canada would consider adequate.

The inference is that Lord ROSEBERY, if he were Premier, would, with no niggard hand, augment the burdens of the British taxpayer for the benefit of the colonies, and that, since he is so eager to admit Australlan wines duty free, while competing wines are taxed, he might not hesitate to take a further step, and give a simflar preference to colonial food staples over those imported from foreign countries. Should this inference be justified, and should Lord Rosebery boldly advocate, no matter on what specious pretext of a larger patriotism, the repudiation of the principle consecrated in the repeal of the Corn Laws, he might as well, in all sincerity, bid good-by to public life. That is a species of wildcat imperialism in which not even the Conservatives are ever likely to the policy of concession can mean only in Indulge, although in their ranks are intled, and an issue that is imaginary; such | the future New York's exclusion from the | cluded a large majority of the British landowners. For the Liberals, who have to look for support to the operatives of Laneashire and of other manufacturing counties, to preach such doctrine would be suicidal folly.

A Question to Be Settled.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS, an Episcopal lergyman of Massachusetts, attacked the nodern Sunday school system at the Church Club in Brooklyn on Monday evening. One of his accusations against it was this:

"In the dark centuries of Sunday school teaching the children have learned in many ways to know ess about the Old Testament than they did before the Sunday schools came into existence."

Cannot that be said even more truthfully of the ordained theologians themselves? For instance, a clergyman has been ordained presbyter in the Episcopal Church who eaches that the whole of Christendom knows "less about the Old Testament" than it did "before the Sunday school came into existence," or rather that what it then supposed was knowledge about the Bible was only ignorant superstition which must be dispelled, and veritable knowledge of the fallibility of Scripture substituted.

It is reported that shortly before the meeting of the Church Club in Brooklyn, at which Dr. WILLIAMS spoke so contempt uously of Sunday schools, there was a conference in New York of Episcopal clergymen with reference to the situation in that Church produced by the ordination of Dr. BRIGGS. The situation is that by admitting this Biblical critic to its priesthood the Episcopal Church has made itself responsible for his teachings—teachings which require that the old-time instruction in the Bible shall be changed radically. Not only children but also adults and all ministers must be brought to look upon the Bible ritically and not in a spirit of "bibliolatry, by separating the credible and the probable from the incredible and impossible according to natural law—the fable and fiction from the authentic record and descriptionand to treat the Scriptures as "containing revelation" rather than as being inspired and infallible.

It seems, therefore, that the prime quesion to be settled by the Episcopal Church relates to the character and authority of the Bible, for until that is determined it can lay down no trustworthy standard for the Biblical instruction of its children or of anybody else.

Our Troops in the Philippines.

In the conduct of the campaign against the Filipinos, which began during the evening of Feb. 4 last, and has now continued nearly four months, a gratifying feature has been the excellent food supply of the army. Considering that the scene of operations is thousands of miles from our Pacific shores, the abundance, variety and regularity of this supply are remarkable. In Gen. MACARTHUR'S report of the early operations of the campaign, recently made public, occurs this striking passage:

"The service of the Subststence Department has been exceptionally good in every respect, and has attracted the favorable attention of everybody in-formed in the premises, including many foreign officers who have visited the lines. The supply of American soldiers engaged in active field operations on these distant shores with choice fresh beaf from Australia, the very best quality of fresh veg tables from the United States, and condensed water, together with all other parts of the ration in abundant quantity and good quality, is certainly a just cause for warm congratulations to all concerned."

This service received a hard test when MACARTHUR advanced north from Manila. driving back the enemy along the Dagupan Railroad. But how it has stood this test may be judged from a despatch sent by Inspector Mallory of Macarthur's division, dated at Malolos while the troops were there: "Subsistence Department is rendering ideal service." When the condition of the roads and the other difficulties of campaigning in Luzon are considered, such commendations appear particularly gratifying.

War and the National Guard.

The parade of New York troops in this city yesterday and the greetings received by them from the public show that the martial spirit excited by the war has not cooled. Since the first Memorial Day to follow the Spanish-American war is in fact the first national celebration of peace, for the new dead are remembered with the old. it is a good time to reflect whether any new scheme of organizing the State troops can guard against the unfortunate friction and misunderstandings that attended the enlargement of the American army a venr ago.

If the Seventh Regiment had suppressed the extraordinary esprit de corps that characterized that organization to the larger duty of the moment, and, like the rest of the New York troops, put themselves at the service of the Government without condi-

in which Bryanism had been strong in 1896, Salisbury in China belongs. Apparently yesterday with a reception to remind their veterans of their return in 1861. They were willing to fight, but only in their own way, to which, of course, the Government of the United States could not submit; the proposal to bestow a pension upon that and therefore it was primarily a mistake in judgment that caused all the heartburning. But is it well for a State regiment liable to be called upon by the nation to be made up, like the Seventh, of so many men to whom the breaking up of their business and the indefinite absence from the country incident to war is bound to

cause peculiar hardship? For the Seventh to be sent out of the country, for example, would cause an amount of personal disaster, not only to themselves but to their surroundings, that would far exceed the result of sending abroad a regiment of which most members were in different circumstances, and clothed with lesser responsibilities.

A man can well belong to the National Guard who will be a most valuable member of it provided his duties are limited to service in his own State or country, when it would be disadvantageous and in some cases even improper for him to be a guardsman if liable to the first conscription for a foreign campaign. If the National Guard bears the burden of obligation to rally to the flag at the first call for any purpose many good men will be deterred from joining it; and conversely many will enter it if satisfied that the na tional defence will in its first stages be provided for through volunteers whose domestic situations make the response

more easy. In short, the State troops, of which the necessity is indisputable, will be better, and the preparations for raising an extraordinary national army in time of emergency will be more efficient, if the liability of State troops for foreign service is more clearly defined, not to say diminished, than it was at the outbreak of the Spanish war.

Wall Street and the Worcester Perkinses.

Another attack on Wall street is to be made. It is preparing in Worcester, Mass., the heart of the Commonwealth and the seat of the Hon. George Frisbie HOAR and the Worcester Spy. From this esteemed contemporary, which should have the eye of an Argus, and presumably does, we learn that "when a half dozen New York and Chicago lawyers have proven the claims of descendants of Mrs. Food, an eccentric New York city resident, who died in 1893, Worcester county heirs will be among the enriched." This is rather an enthusiastic assertion, as the half dozen New York and Chicago lawyers know that the laborer is worthy of his hire. Still, the property which is to enrich Worcester county is "situated in the great business centre of New York in the vicinity of Wall street, and the value of it is fixed at \$200,-000,000." A pleasing round sum. We trust that Worcester county will bear its good fortune with moderation, and leave Wall street enough to make a living on.

Most of the immense estates which are yawning for heirs are in Europe. It was kind of Worcester to find one here. For the benefit of persons owning property near Wall street we summarize the Worces ter claim: ELIZABETH PERKINS married a New Yorker named Fogg. He died ten years ago, "and she continued to live in one of the grandest palaces the city boasts of." After her death small amounts were pald to the heirs in Worcester and else where, but it "has been established beyond doubt that the entire estate was not shared among relatives of Mrs. Fogg." They didn't know her very well. She was wealthy, but reserved. "While she was Miss Elizabeth PERKINS she suffered no humiliation in be ng known as a relative of scores of PER-KINSES, but as Mrs. Fogg she was re served." This was eccentric, certainly, for the Perkinses are of the elect in Boston and other cities, and there is no reason why the Worcester PERKINSES should have

The Worcester PERKINSES are to be avenged, for an association of PERKINS heirs has been formed in Chicago, and their case is as clear as mud. One ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, "a noted Tory," fled from New York with Gen. Howe. To save his property he made a lease for ninety-nine years to one PERKINS. That PERKINS remains to be discovered. For the full name of Montgomery's Perkins is not known It must have been the custom in Gen Howe's time to insert only the surname in leases. Plain PERKINS was enough. Four PERKINSES came from England to the United States about 1750. Plain Perkins must have been among them. It only re mains to identify him, establish his title and make the Worcester PERKINSES and the other Perkinses happy. There are plenty of PERKINSES in the country, and there ought to be no difficulty in finding a PERkins who knows enough about the family history to spot Montgomery's Perkins As usual in these cases, the statute of 11m itations has obligingly consented not to run. The New York and Chicago lawyers know the statute well, and say that it will make no trouble.

There is considerable property in this town, and if the Worcester people see any thing here that they like they should com and ask for it.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Mem phis Commercial Appeal, continues to exhale harmony. It speaks of the Hon. JOHN P. ALT GELD, a statesman hitherto close to the business and bosom of Col. BRYAN, as "that bolter and traitor," "this political free booter and cutthreat." Are there such angers to good Demo eratic minds?

Secretary GAGE belongs to that class of financiers, who, like the Bourbons, can learn nothing and forget nothing. He was taught early in his banking career that the issue of notes to serve as currency was an essential part of the banking business, and he still clings to it in the face of repeated demonstrations to the contrary. Thus, in an article which he has written for the June number of the North American Review, he says, after defining the functions of a bank :

"It is true that in the evolutionary movement which has resulted in the modern machinery of business, such as the express company, the telegraph and the bank, the latter came in the fulness of time to exercise a function not named in the sum-mary above made. That function was to issue in null denominations, suitable for the needs of the ink's dealers, the bank's own notes or promises to pay. These notes were in essence a check or draft issued by the bank itself, payable to the bearer on demand. It is this function which has been practically annopolized by the Government, and from which by

Mr. Gage here asserts that the demand notes issued by a bank are issued "for the needs of the bank's dealers." In so doing he suppresses an important part of the truth. The notes are issued for the benefit of the bank and to enable it to add to its profits. They enter into the country's currency, and compete with the coin which from time immemorial it has been the prerogative of Governments to issue. Hence, in all civilized countries governments" practically which category the policy pursued by Lord | tion, the public would have rewarded them | monopolize" the issue of circulating notes.

either by confining it to their own agencies, or by delegating it to a limited number of agencies which they create for the purpose. Nowhere it the world, except here, does any sensible man contend for the liberty of establishing an unlimited number of banks and allowing them to inject their checks or drafts into the mass of the country's currency, so as to give them the value which attaches to Government money.

THE PHILIPPINES.

A Manila View of Native Government-Its

From the Manila Times. "In Mindanno, the withdrawal of the small scattered Spanish garrisons has been the signal for intertribal wars, never quite suppressed, to burst into new life." This is the key with which alone the Philippine problem can be solved. Spain, weak and corrupt, perhaps, managed, at any rate, to preserve some semblance of order in the Philippines. Spain has how been driven out by Admiral Dewey's victory, and, primarily, by that alone. It is, therefore, imperative that the United States must establish some authority in place of the Spanish. The question is, what authority is best to be chosen? The whole Philippine problem is narrowed down to the one question-who should govern the islands, and how? Of the numerous answers suggested one is

disposed of by this news from Mindanao.

Natives cannot govern. The removal of Spanish authority, poor as that was, is the re-estab lishment of primeval anarchy. It may be less marked in some islands than in others, but the fact remains that in all the islands some substantial authority requires to be set up and no native government is strong enough. In Negros the pative leaders had sufficient intelligence to know this and sufficient honesty and moral courage to say so. In Cebu almost the same. In Panay natives were fighting against natives, aborigines and tulisanes and katipunescos were disputing and wrangling and ecasionally cutting each other's throats unofficially long before the Spaniards, besieged in Hoilo, had escaped to Zamboanga. In Mindoro and Paragua it is the same as in Mindanao-primeval savagery, let loose from the weak bands of Spanish suzerainty. The country is as badly smushed, its social, commercial and administrative organization as completely knocked to pieces as the machinery of the sunken Reina Christina. To reconstruct either would be a task of inordinate difficulty, and probably not very profitable. The native government, say in Mindanao, can no more pull itself together than could the poor wrecked hulk off Punta Sangley. The hulk can be left as she lies, to cost nobody anything more than an inexpensive sigh of pity. Can populous islands be left to sink in the slough of savagery? Can millions of human beings who have seen glimmering of civilization, who have incipient industries that should benefit the whole world, who have more or less Christianity among them-can these be left as they are, to cost nobody anything more than an anti-

expansion argument? Davos is a small coast town, exactly like what Batavia once was; and Batavia now is like what Dayos may become some day. Davos, however, has two rival Aguinaldians fighting for the Presidentship, while the wild Mo-hammedan Moros from the mountains swoop down on the unguarded town, and the flerce sea rovers from all the piratical coasts of the Southern seas are harrying the shore. "Ma chinery of government" evidently may be an infernal machine. Possibly the Filipinos may do better in some places than in Davos. They

need to, for worse could not be. But the varying degrees of anarchy prevailing in various places cannot shake the accuracy of the argument. We know from Aguinaldo's own official gazette that the northern provinces of Luzon are being raided by armed bands of fighting men hostile to his authority. Can the country be left to native rule? That would save the United States a good deal of trouble, money and men. The deaths of soldiers may reach many thousands, though we fervently hope not. The money may reach a big figure, though that is comparatively unimportant. The United States having destroyed what little there was in the way of orderly rule. must face the task honestly and honorably whatever the cost may be. The one argument of the apti-expansionists, that the native should rule the islands, is refuted by the example of these islands already suffering from premature independence.

FIRST OF ALL, LAW. found and Humane Views from Georgia Newspapers.

From the Augusta Chronicle There is no doubt that a large proportion of the white people of our State are willing to treat our colored population, not with justice alone, but with liberality. There is just as little doubt that a large percentage of the negroes wish to live peaceabl and to conduct themselves properly. But, while this is true of a great majority of both races, it is also true that there are some of each who are not disposed to act aright. There are some white men ho are disposed to treat negroes with injustice There are some negroes who mour the displeasure of even the most kindly disposed whites by their insolence. One or the other of these two classes are continually liable to create disturbances, and into

uch disturbances good people may be drawn The great question of the day is how these badly disposed few of the one race or the other can be nfluenced to good behavior. They are mistaken, we think, who suppose that victous young negroes ill be deterred from the commission of crit lynchings. They are equally at fault who fail to apprehend how white people will be demoralized by things will grow rapidly worse. The only safe recourse lies in directing all the powers of our three great educational agencies—the school, the press and the pulpit-toward awakening a better public .. From the Atlanta Constitution

The citizens of Griffin have acted very promptly n the case of the whitecappers, so-called, who have recently been engaged in an effort to terrorize negro laborers in that city and its environs; but they have not acted any too promptly. When a lot of white men band themselves together and whip negroes who are engaged in carning an honest living, it is time for public sentiment to take prompt action. A dozen cowardly white men, acting together in this way, have it in their power, if the self-respecting citizens do not take the matter in hand, to demoraltze labor in any community. Already in Griffin the action of a few rufflans has succeeded in stopping

the work of several new enterprises We are not surprised to learn that the white people of Griffin have acted with such promptness that eight suspected persons have been arrested and lodged in jail. If they can be convicted and pun good thing for Griffin and for the whole State.

The Meaning of Decoration Day. From the Boston Evening Transcrip

Do you know what it means, you boys and girls
who hail from the North and the South?
Do you know what it means
This atwining of greens
Round the silent cannon's mouth:
This strewing with lowers the grass-grown grave;
This decking with garlands the statues brave; This planting of flags This marching and singing: These belie all a running. These faces grave and these faces gay: This talk of the Blue and this talk of the Gray In the North and the South, Memorial Lay 7

Not simply a show-time, boys and girls, is this day of falling flowers, Not a pageant or play, Not a holida; Not a holida; Not a holida; Not a holida; Not flags and floral bowers: It is something more than the day that starts War memories a throb in veteran hearts; For a rose the years. To the hopes and the fears, To the days of battle,

of roar and rattle— To the past that now seems so far away. Do the sons of the lilus and the sons of the Gray Gaze—hand clasping hand—Memorial Day.

For the wreck and the wrong of it, boys and girls, For the terror and loss as well, Our hearts must hold A regret inttol As we think of those who fell. As we think of those who fell. But their blood, on which ever side they fought, Remade the nation, and progress wrought.

We forget the woe.
For we live and know
That the fighting and sighing.
The failing and dring.
Were but steps toward the future—the martyr's

Adown which the sons of the Blue and the Gray Look, with love and with pride, Memorial Day.

THE NEW UNION AND ITS STAR. an Old Confederate Soldier's Pledge Over

the Graves of Union Dead. An address delivered yesterday at Louisville by col nry Watterson The duty which draws us together, and the day-although appointed by law-come to us

laden by a deeper meaning than they have ever borne before; and the place which witnesses our coming invests the occasion with increased solemnity and significance. Within the precincts of this dread but beautiful cityconsecrated in all our hearts and all our homes. for here lie our loved ones-two plots of ground with but a hillock between have been set aside to mark the resting place of the dead of two armies that in life were called hostile, the Army of the Union, the Army of the Confederacy. We come to decorate the graves of those who died fighting for the Union. Presently others shall come to decorate the graves of those who died fighting for the Confederacy. Yet, if these flower-covered mounds ; could open and the brave men who inhabit them could rise, not as disembodied spirits, but in the sentient flesh and blood which they were when they went hence, they would rejoice as we do that the hopes of both have been at last ulfilled, and that the Confederacy, swallowed up by the Union, lives again in American manhood and brotherhood, such as were con-

templated by the makers of the republic.

To those of us who were the comrades and ontemporaries of the dead that are buried here, who survived the ordeal of battle and who live to bless the day, there is nothing either strange or unnatural in this, because we have seen it soming for a long time; we have seen it coming in the kinship of ties ever as close as those of a common country; in the obust intercourse of the forum and the marset-place; in the sacred interchanges of the domestic affections; but, above all, in the prattle of children who cannot distinguish beween the grandfather who wore the blue and the grandfather who worelthe gray.

It is required of no man-whichever flag he served under-that he make any renunciation shameful to himself, and therefore dishonoring to these grandchildren, and each may safely leave to history the casting of the balance between antagonistic schools of thought and opposing camps in action, where he essentials of fidelity and courage were so amply met. Nor is it the part of wisdom to regret a tale that is told. The 'issues that evoked the strife of sections are dead issues The conflict, which was thought to be irreconcilable and was certainly inevitable, ended more than thirly years ago. It was fought to its bloody conclusion by fearless and hones

To some the result was logical-to others it was disappointing—to all it was final. As no man disputes it, let no man deplore it. Let us the rather believe that it was needful to make us a nation. Let us the rather look upon it as into a mirror, seeing not the desolation of the past, but the radiance of the future; and in the heroes of the new North and the new South' who contested in generous rivalry up the fire-swept steep of El Canev and side by side reëmblazoned the national character in the waters about Corregidor Island and under the walls of Cavité, let us behold hostages for the old North and the old South blent together in a Union that knows neither point of the com page and has flung its geography into the sea Great as were the issues we have put be hind us forever. yet greater issues still rise dimly upon the view.

Who shall fathom them? Who shall forecast them? I seek not to lift the veil on what nay lie beyond. It is enough for me to know that I have a country and that my country eads the world. I have lived to look upon its dismembered fragments whole again; to see it, like the fabled bird of wondrous plumage upon the Arabian desert, slowly shape itself above the flames and ashes of a conflagration that threatened to devour it; I have watched it gradually unfold its magnificent proportions brough alternating tracks of light and shade; I have stood in awe-struck wonder and fear lest the glorious fabric should fade into dark ness and prove but the insubstantial pageant of a vision; when, lo, out of the misty depths of the far-away Pacific came the booming of Dewey's guns, quickiv followed by the answering voice of the guns of Sampson and Shafter and Schley, and I said: "It is not a dream. It is God's promise redeemed. With the night of sectional confusion that is gone civil strife has passed from the scene, and, in the light of the perfect day that is come, the nation finds, as the first fruit of its new birth of freedom, another birth of greatness and

power and renown." Fully realizing the responsibilities of this. and the duties that belong to it, I, for one, accept it, and all that it brings with it and implies, thankful that I, too, am an American. Wheresoever its star may lead, I shall follow, nothing loath or doubting; though it guide the nation's footsteps to the furthermost ends of the earth. Believing that in the creation and the preservation of the American Union the hand of the Almighty has appeared from first to last; that His will begat it, and that His word has prevailed; that in the war of th Revolution and in the civil war the incidents and accidents of battle left no doubt where Providence inclined; if the star that now shines over'us, at once a signet of God's plan and purpose and a heaven-sent courier of civ. ilization and religion, shall fix itself above the steppes of Asia and the sands of Africa, it shall but confirm me in my faith that "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

The Sugar Trust's Prices, Wages and Employees. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Will you kindly

answer the following questions: Is augar lower or higher in price since organization of trust? Have the employees had their wages raised or re-Are there more or less men employed?

GEO, W. SPROWER.

The average price of granulated sugar for the nine years previous to the formation of the Sugar Trust was 7.005 cents. The average price for the nine years following the organiza-

tion of the trust was 5.272 cents. The Secretary of the American Sugar Refin ing Company says that wages have remained about the same, and that the number of employees has largely increased. This increase in the number of employees is due to the large increase in the sugar refining business.

A Belated Note from the Pacific Coast. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I send you a copy of the memorial poem to be read at our services on Memorial Day. Col. Stone is President of the Lincoln Monument League and the author of Lincoln Day. His "Lincoln Song" is sung on that day in every Northern State of the Union. The Colonel is a graduate of "Old Chrystie" Birnet Behool, now known as Grammar School 77, Frank Wright, principal, hence his read parmission for me to send the parm to his native city in time for publication on Memorial Bay. Col. Stona is now principal of the Burnett school in this city, and is noted for his chiusasm in the cause of popular education, especially in patriotic directions. Waltra Rosit., 18 SECOND STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, May 25,

LINCOLN BONG. Tune-"Hold the Fort." O'er the land to-day is ringing Praise of Lincoln's name.
Youthful voices gladly singing Lincoln's deathless fame.

CHORUS. Yes, we love the name of Lincoln, Lincoln good and true. Under God, he saved the nation, Saved for me, for you.

He had sworn to do his duty. Trusting God and right.
 And our flag, in all its beauty.
 Haved from foeman's spite.—Chorus.

Guard, O Lord, our flag and country! Make us true to Thee.
 Let us be, like noble Lincoln, All for Liberty!—Chorus.

A Pronominal Census of Dr. Briggs. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir. In the letter written for publication by the Rev. Dr. Briggs to the Bishop of Rhode Island presumably setting forth the true inwardness of the recently ordained priest, there appear in thirty-one lines twenty-eight pronouns in the first person. Does not this symptom indicate pretty clearly the malady from which the reverend doctor is suffering? I. Y. Z. NEW YORK, May 29.

THE MAIN DEMOCRATIC ISSUE MUST REMAIN

A Gold Standard Alabama Journal Domands a Square Free Silver Fight in 1900

From the Mobile Daily Registe. We want the Democratic party to know this, and to recognize that the hiding of the free silver issue behind the anti-trust issue does not dispose of it. It shows its ears well above the screen raised in front of it. The managers may be ashamed of it, and wish they had not taken the Populist animal in, but they are not ready to thrust it out upon the charity of a cold, unfeeling world, and Bryan along with it

Therefore, we say, we regret to see the St, Louis evasive tactics. They do the party no good, and but add to the contempt with which its opponents regard it. Let the main issue remain as before; let the country be tested upon it again. Mr. Bryan says it has gained strength in the Eastern and Middle States while the evidence shows that it has lost strength in the Western States. Let us have a clean cut, fair fight over this free silver question in 1990. The party ties are loosened, men are no longer answering obsequiously to the erack of the party whip, and we may expect Southerners as well as Northerners to vote according to their convictions. Let the question be fought out to a finish, and if the party is a loser then it will be time to show the unsuecessful issue to the door.

We are convinced of one thing, namely, that the Democratic party is not going to win with a composite platform, the top of anti-trust, the bottom of anti-imperialism and the filling of free silver. A drag net of that sort never did eatch enough voters to make a winning,

The Bereaus Not Praised in the Scriptures, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am will ing to praise the Bereans for their readiness in listening to St. Paul and in searching the Scriptures to verify St. Paul's statements, but they are not praised in the Scriptures. It is true that they are praised in the authorized Protestant version, but this praise is praise of the gentlemen who made that version, and not praise of St. Luke; they have mistranslated his words. The Protestant scholars of the English-speaking world who made the revised version in 1881 had an opportunity to correct this mistake, but falled to do so. I will give our Catholic version, which is correct, and the two Protestant versions, which are erroneous so that the reader may compare the three. "In that" is not in the Greek:

"In that" is not in the Greek:

Dougy, 1882, Catholic version: "Now these were more noble than these in Thessalonica, who received the word with all easterness, daily searching the Scriptures whether these things were so."

Authorized Protestant, 1811: "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so."

Revised Protestant, 1881: "Now these were more noble than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind, examining the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so."

The following from Dr. Lyman Abbott's Com-nentary on the Acts (xvii., 2) is clear and to he point:

the point:

There seems to be a general opinion that the inhabitants of Bereal were of a superior culture and disposition, but no other authority is given than the expression here: More noble than those in Thessalonies; literally of better birth: not as in our English Protestant version; in that they received the word. Two statements are made by the historian, one that the Jews at Berra were a better class than those at Thessalonies; the other, that they received the word with readiness of mind, i.e., a willingness to consider, and, if true, to receive it.

[Part J. Lesyny F. Suranay.

POCANTICO HILLS, N. Y., May 23.

Germans Beating English.

The way in which the Germans are graduially taking the carrying trade in the East out of the hands of the British is exemplified in a recent transaction described in the Singapore Free Press. A dea! has been effected by which all the steamers belonging to the well-known Holt line, trading between Bangkok in Siam and Borneo, have been transferred to a German and Borneo, have been transferred to a German syndicate. For the future the only regular lines of communication between the Straits Settlements and British Borneo will be maintained by vessels under the German flag. About 190 British Captains, officers and engineers will be gradually turned addit to make room for their German competitors. The great bulk of the transshipment trade will fall into German hands and be transferred to German liners, and a very important miscellaneous trade in coal, oil and ship stores generally will go from English to German houses.

Sir W. Harcourt Loses His Temper.

From the Birmingham Gazette. The story about Sir Robert Reid pushing Sir William Harcourt has been denounced as an "unfounded fabrication." This is rather a steep order, and is regarded with amazement by members who witnessed an altercation that by members who witnessed an alteration that actually took place on the Front Opposition Bench. Sir William Harcourt, it was under-stood, would sit next to Mr. John Morley, who stood, would sit next to Mr. John Morley, who had been conceded the top seat on the bench, as being the proper position for an independent statesman. But Sir William, however, by sheer force of habit, gravitates toward the middle of the bench, where, as leader, he was wont to sit. On the night of the alternation Sir William was requested by one of his ex-collengues to move on a little. He sarcastically answered that he supposed they would like to thrust bim below the gangway, meaning that such an eviction would involve the extinction of his official claims. The ex-collengue then made this remarkable rejoinder: "I want none of your impertinence, sir. I had plenty of it in the last Government." There was no pushing or violence of any sort.

Unquestionably a Public Service. From the Buffalo Courier.
THE SUN'S comment on "Dr." McDonald's examination of Washington school children constitutes a

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. A Lancashire undertaker lately fell dead at a funeral he was conducting.

A 17-year-old London vegetarian bicyclist has made 317 miles in a twenty-four-hour road trial over hilly country, unpaced. A Cauterbury canon and his bride were thrown out

of their carriage and hurt recently, their horses bolting when rice was thrown at them. Elise Polko, the well-known writer on musical subects, died recently in Munich at the age of 77

years. Before her marriage she sang in opera. Mr. Howell of the Australian cricket team has per formed the unusual feat of bowling out every one of the opposing team in the recent match with Surrey.

Charlotte Benigna Kant, a grandniece of the phiosopher and the last member of his family, has just fied in the almshouse at Mittau, in Courland, aged 7: years. While the population of France has increased only

To per cent, in the last fifty years, the number of State officials, according to M. Turquan, shows an increase of 121 percent. Forty additional lines of Juvenal's sixth saure have been discovered in a manuscript of the B

leian Library by Mr. Winstedt. They are as indecent as the rest of the satire. Over \$190,000 a year is spent by the Anglican Church, according to Mr. Oswald Simon, the envert to Christianity twenty-eight Jews on the average. He suggests that much more effective work might be

accomplished with the money among Christians. England is rejoicing in the prospect of fresh applet all the year round, as shipments are beginning to arrive from the Cape of Good Hope. These reach England just when the northern hemisphere apples

come poor, and are superior to those preserved in cold storage. A convict recently escaped from jail at Kalthach, out the other preseners to hunt for him. The towns people hospitably treated them to drink, with the result that, though they were unable to find the fugitive, they had to be helped back to the jail at

night, as they were all helplessly drunk. Dr. Playfair, the London physician who was codemned to pay \$50,000 damages for libel a few years ago, was hurt in a queer automobile accident recently. He was going up a hill when something gave way and the carriage began to rell backward down the slope. The driver applied the power brake to the rear wheels, forgetting that he was zing backward, with the result that the carriage

stood up on end and tipped backward, bruising br Playfair as it fell upon him. Toulouse has been startled by an army officer a committing suicide on account of planarism, tank Cassagnade sent in a poem to the "Floral Games" which received a minor prize and was printed with the other prize pieces. A lycee professor accidental opened the book and recognized the poem as an all ready published production of his own, with the "I ception of a dozen lines. He informed the Prize of mittee of the plagiarism and the Captain was asked

for an explanation, whereupon he shot himself. The committee went so far as to state that if it had not been for the Captain's ewn additions the peem would